# EUROPE.

THE TIDE OF IRISH EMIGRATION.

Proposed Modification of British Naturalization and Allegiance Laws.

THE BELGIAN RAILWAY DISPUTE.

The Inman steamship City of Antwerp, Captain Mirchouse, from Liverpool via Queenstown the 8th Inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning. She brings two days' later details of our cable de-

Two monitors of 800 tons each, built in France for way to Constantinople.

ant and a numerous suite, on the 6th inst. attended the Punchestown races in Ireland. The reception of his Royal Highness was of a gratifying character.

A denial is given to the assertion of the Corrier

Raliano that the Marquis de Banneville. French Ambassador at Rome, has advised the Pope to sub-

mit to the Ecumen car Council the question of the relations to be adopted towards Italy. A new item is added to the Mexican debt in the shape of a draft for 58,000f., drawn by Ramirez, Maximilian's Finance Minister, on the Mexican Commission in Paris. Although quite legitimate

some difficulty exists in getting it recognized and The final stroke was given on the 3d inst. to the lemolition of the fortress of Luxemburg by the fir-

ing of two mines by means of electricity. The effect was tremendous and levelled the whole structure. The friendly intercourse between the Courts of Russia and Austria is improving daily, and it is re-

The Duke of Montpensier is reported to have con-tracted a loan of 6,000,000 francs in Paris, the repayment of which is guaranteed by his brother, the Duk

d'Aumale.

A Prussian statesman of high standing asserts that
the foreign journals are erroneous in publishing that
Prussia is preparing for a speedy war, as it earnestly
desires peace, and is "merely actively employed in improving its means of defence."

England will be amicably settled. The men are pre-pared to consent to a reduction of wages to the amount of five per cent all round and to refer the her matters in dispute to arbitration. Advices from Bucharest state that the movement

in favor of the government is becoming more de-cided. An attempt to create a disturbance was nade at Petechte, but the National Guard maintained order. The remaining electoral colleges are

Garnier Pages delivered a speech, counselling dis-France suffers is regarded with increasing disfavor

The King of Holland, as Grand Duke of Luxem burg, has made a request to be represented on the commission for the settlement of the Belgian Ratitered into between the French and Luxemburg rail-

The ex-Elector of Hesse, Prince Whitam, considermonarchy does not permit him to retain the Grand sia had presented to bim before the events of 1866. has returned it to Berlin through his tenarive Count de Hesse Philipstadt.

# ENGLAND.

Naturalization and Allegiance-Imprisonment for Debt-Street Railroad-Probable Extra-

The royal commission appointed to inquire into the laws of naturalization and allegiance as they now exist and to consider the propriety of their modification and amendment have recently made their report. If some of the high old boys of "merrie England" who now he mouldering in Westminster bey, St. Paul's and other repositories of great men's could rise from their tombs and listen to the ding of this remarkable British document we can imagine the horror and disgust that would be depicted ssioners are united in their abandonment of national character and agree that it is as unjust as enforce a compulsory allegiance upon all men who are born British subjects, even though they shall have emigrated and taken voluntarily upon themselves allegiance to another government. Of course the real victory over this relic of slavery and barand the source power and all normal find the real victory over this relief of sixty and that we would not longer mainty as which the state of a monitor could no longer mainty relief to the state of the mainty and the longer mainty relief to the longer mainty and the longer m barism was won in 1812, when Engiand was taught that there was a broader humanity than her states-

The Subject of a Reduction of the Postage Rates Before Parliament.

[From the London Telegraph, April 7.]

Last night hr. Graves proposed that the House of Commons should pass a resolution in favor of reducing the postage rate on printed matter to one halfpenny for every two conces, and the postage on newspapers to the same sum. The member for Liverpool certainly showed strong ground, if not for a change, at least for inquiry. He pointed out that our postage rates were higher than those of any other European country. From one end of France to another, it appears, a circular can be sent for one-tenth of a penny, and for one-lifth of a penny a newspaper may be sent from Paris to Algiers. Mr. Mundeila added that a private company had been formed to deliver circulars at the rate of 8s. 9d. per thousand, and since the Post Office charges £4.3s. 4d. for doing the same work it is certainly time to see whether we camed reducing the reducing the same work it is certainly time to see whether we camed reducing the reducing the same work it is certainly time to see whether a tax as seriously to restrict the number of those documents that are issued, or at least that are sont by post. As for newspapers, the presentante practi-

### IRELAND.

Large Emigration from the Southern Coun-

The tide of emigration from this port, which was well begun last month, is rapidly increasing, and if it does not exceed the great rush of 1868-7, the year succeeding the futile attempt at insurrection made by the renians, will undoubtedly be on a par with those years. The steamers which left yesterday were dreds were hundreds to await here the arrival of the the night previous so overwhelming was the crowd of people that poured into this place that accommocould not be provided for them, and some remained at the railway depots, and others, who succeeded in obtaining lodgings, were obliged to sleep on forms or whatever were given them by lodging house keepers. It was calculated that over 2,000 emigrants reached here on yesterday, of whom only half were shipmed.

# FRANCE.

The Belgian Rallway Difficulty-The Subject Not Vot Settled.

has the following on the subject:—
We maintain the truth of what we have already stated, which may thus be summed up:—That the parties interested in the two Belgian railways desire the rectification of provisionary treaties concluded with the French Rastern Company, and have aircady expressed their opinion in that sense, that several Belgian provinces, and especially those comprised under the denomination of the Walloon districts, de-

gone was only a prefer for a political inte with certain high personages. Things now to have come to such a pass as to render the tinuance of the status quo impossible, an-news of acrious events may therefore be exp from one moment to another.

### GERMANY.

### GREECE.

A Grecian View of Russian Policy.

Greek dispute, he says and in the Cretan question the Cabinet of St. Petersburg foresaw that its pretended efforts to procure the annexation of Crete to the Greek kingdom would meet with a check; but it nevertheless stimulated the government of King George to an aggressive polict, with the object of diverting the attention of the Western Powers from its own Panslavist intrigues on the Danube. The Neologos concludes by urging its countrymen no longer to allow themselves to be made the tools of Russia, but rather to earn the aympathy of the West by opposing Panslavism and preventing Russia from extending her induence in the Fast.

An insane man at Amanze, France, recently mur-dered his three children and a neighbor with a

Typhus fever has almost disappeared from Brus-sels. In February the deaths from that disease numbered 330, and in March 103.

The Catholics of Beigium have opened subscrip tions for the purpose of presenting a magnificent robe to the Pope. The presentation was to take place at Rome on the 11th inst.

The Liberte, of Paris, of the 1st inst. mentions that a telegram from Constantinople reports a revolt among the Bedouins and that all communication is interrupted between Alexandretto and Aleppo.

On learning the death of Don Celestino Olozaga the Emperor of the French telegraphed to the French Minister in Madrid to present his sincere expressions

single ball missed the larger. Cardinal Antonelli is stated to have confirmed the nutlenticity of the letter from the Pope to the Arca-bishop of Paris, recently published in M. Olivier's book, but observed that it was of a confidential cha-racter, and ought to have remained secret.

The directors of the Mount Cenis Tunnel Company have reported that having passed the strata of quartz and come upon soft stone they will be able to advance the opening by six months, and, therefore the railroad through the mountain will be opened of the 1st of January, 1871.

On thanking the deputation from Naples that pre-sented a golden crown to the King of Italy, he re-marked:—The present moment is serious—most seri-ous; and never has there been greater need of union. Great events are approaching, from which will spring the accomplishment of our wishes and the destines of the court

oreas events accomplishment of our wishes and the destines of the country.

The telegraph operator at Lyons was recently astonished at receiving the following message:—"!s the weather fine at Lyons?—Louts Napoleon." He soon, however, recovered himself and repited:—"soicil d'Austoritz. Vive le Prince Imperial !" It afterwards proved to be the Prince who was trying his hand at the telegraph office in Paris.

his hand at the telegraph office in Paris.

The reform of the Russian army, placed on the order of the day since the campaign of 1895, is at last on the point of being realized. A committee has been formed at the Ministry of War to examine the Prussian regulations concerning the use for military operations of railways and navigable canais. The rapidity with which the Prussian troop moved in 1895 has opened all eyes to "the enormous strategical importance of railroads."

A Florence letter, dated the 2sth ult., in the Independance helve, mentions a singular rumor which prevailed in the Italian capital on the previous day. It was said that between eleven and twelve o'clock at night the last trumpet would sound, the earth and the seas be swallowed up and all human kind perish. The correspondent cites the case of a person who, after passing a troubled night, at length fell saleep from fatigue, and was astonished to awake alive in the morning.

fell asteen from fatigue, and was astonished to awake alive in the morning.

The Senate of the University at Prague had decided that it would send an address to the Pope on the occasion of the liftieth anniversary of his entry into holy orders, and that it would appoint a deputy to represent the University at the approaching Ecumenical Council. A meeting of all the doctors of the Faculty of Medicine has just protested unanimously against the resolution of the academical body, and declared that it had exceeded its powers in taking such a decision.

A pamphiet has just been published by Steinkopf, in Stuttgart, entitled "The Just Cause of Prossia, by a South German," which has caused some sensation in that city. The author combats the opinion that the pointy of Prussia in 1866, in spite of its brilliant success, was morally wrong, and that South Germany in accepting its results and lending it her support would be sanctioning a crime. He argues that the great national mussion of Prussia and the aspirations and requirements of Germany forced the Prussian government to act as it has done, and that it is only by a hearty and thorough reconciliation with the North that the Southern States can hope to atmin a hearthy development and the longings of Germany can be satisfied.

AMOTHER FOOLHARDY ADVENTUES.

What Americans in Mexico Think of Prestdent Grant-Disastrous Condition of American Affairs in This Country-The Direct Record and Its Consequences—An Interesting Subject for the President and His Cubi

What will Grant's inaugural say about Mexican affairs? This is the question that has been often and

repeatedly asked your correspondent and which to day forms the principal topic in American circles here and elsewhere throughout the republic of Mex-American superintendents, miners and business men, requesting us to forward them HERALDS con-taining said inaugural and your editorial comments thereon. These letters are magnificent evidences of men, whether they be found in the tropics or at the North Pole. What these inquiries mean is worthy of reflection. They are strong evidences of the firm conviction people have that the foreign policy of our government under President Grant will be marked by a vigorous and emphatic course, while at the same time in a manner consistent with the highest courtesies and comities known to civi-lized nations. What the policy of the United States is a question of deep interest to all Americans.

here now, we find them in a most prostrate condi-

an energy which, with all its vitality, had to suc re you will among the mining region and you see steam engines, bollers, machi and mining material lying in heaps, useless and rot of thousands of dollars, yes, to millions. These wrecks are sad evidences of the decay and desolution that mark this fair land. Go to the agricultural or less, and you will see a most lamentable skeleton was thoroughly Americanized. It was then a pleas ure to pass to that part of the country. On either side of the public road were splendid farms, with fine cotton and corn fields, fine gardens, laden with the choicest fruits of the earth and everything indimules and cattle stolen, their inborers forced into bands of marauding soldiers called armies, their

last year tiese duties were not collectable. If revived, the steamer would have to pay at the rate of one dellar per ton on her carrying capacity, and thus the tonnage duties on such a steamsing as the John L. Stephens would be \$1,500 per trip; then there would be three dollars per head for passengers charged to the ship, besides a large percentage for lighthouse, while no such thing as a highnouse exists. All these things added together would make an item of great importance to a steamer tearly paying her way. A honder

the Custom House. Decays follow delays until the bost matured men are exhausted in patience. These things are mentioned to show the American ship owner, merchant and business man what they have to expect in dealing with the enlightened and civilized citizens of this sister republic. Many of them have already had a disastrous experience, but to those who have not thus been biessed the news may prove to be of saving interest.

As we write the Hexant this letter for the special information of General Grant and his new Cabinet we will touch upon other points that have a striking signification upon the subject under discussion, points that must awake i squiry and create a marked impression, not only upon those honored with gaiding the destinies of the great republic for the next presidential term, but upon the American popules at large. We will cleasify those points to make them a first.—What has our revertoment done to demand redress for the murder of American citizens on the Vera Cruz Rantroad, for those mardered in the state of Durango, as shown by the Consulate records in this city; for those butchered in Lower California, as lately reported in a special correspondence to the Hexanto from 1.4 Pax; for the notorious and shameful outrages on American citizens in Monterey, and for other murders and outrages that defile and blacken the history of to-day?

Second—Has Mexico a government that gives protection to life and property, and is it a government de facto and de pure?

Third—Is a mot a great moral crime that a country so inexhaustibly rich in minoral and agricultural lands, so delightful in climate and so blest by nature in every respect, should be a mare butcher shop in which to slaughter humanity?

Fourth—Is not the conviction almost universal that the United States is in honor bound to see that Mexico has a true republican government, where inbor shall be encouraged and protected and humanity?

Fourth—Is not the dangers awaiting the government made is encouraged and protected and humanity and class can make

op a bulwark equally invincible against the anarony of mongrei republicanism and the tyranny of monarchies.

Let us now consider the fourth proposition. Certainly the conviction is universal that the United States is in honor bound to see that Mexico has a just, liberal and secure government, because if it were not for the induce of the United States Mexico would to-day have a strong and powerful government under Maximilian as emperor. While every American and every lover of republican government might well be alarmed at the idea of a powerful monarchy being erected on our southern boundary, yet, on the other hand, the world would rejoice that the carnival of blood, of revolutions, of civil wars and of banduis had ceased in the fairest portion of the earth. But these cruel features may cease without monarchical intervention. The United States is powerful enough to give mexico a good republican government, in which labor would be encouraged and protected and human life heid sacred. Through the humane and benevolent influence of our government Mexico might become one of the greatest nations of the earth. Without that interference there are two other modes open to her, the one the "blotting out of existence" process, and the other was fully treated of in a former correspondence. Mexico is to-day in a state of anarchy and confusion. She is without public roads, without enterprise, without a naw, without enterprise, without a naw, without a name among the nations of the earth; for, excepting the United States, all the other great nations and the united states in vain sought to avert as a foul stain upon the greatness and magnanimity of the republics of the

## Message of Governor Rubi-The Shocking Condition of Financial Affairs-The Coming

The following message has been addressed by the Executive of this state to the Legislature, now in Session in this city:—

GITIZEN DEPUTIES—The financial condition of the State could not possibly be more writined; public

Executive of this state to the Legislature, now in session in this city:—

Citizan Drivines—The financial condition of the State could not possibly be more wretched; public fands are in a condition of complete helplessness; the receipts reduced to a miserable extreme, and the prospect for the employes and functionaries ex derinia y de miseria is ruin and misery). In such adheling circumstances the government has no other recourse than to address uself to your honorable Congress, as the source of legislative power, that it may inaugurate some means to cover the urgent necessates of the public servants; that, failing in this, the administration will be completely paralyzed. Charged to waten over the public welfare, which sacred trust has been reposed in me, notwinstanding my poor strength, I comply with my duty in addressing he elected of the people, whose power it is to remedy the evils of the precarious situation in which we find ourselves, that they may be quickly and securely remedied. The Executive does not take the initiatory steps, confiding in the better judgment of the honorable Congress to alleviate the terribe crisis through when the State is passing, and the Executive hopes that by the united will of the cutizen deputies a complete solution of the situation will be arrived at. The State is passing, and the Executive hopes that by the united will of the cutizen deputies a complete solution of the situation will be arrived at. The State is passing, and the executive hopes that by the land having abolished the abundant rent arising out of the raght of registry, the consequence is upon us; for the taxation otherwise coming into the State Treasury does not cover a third part of the public expenses. Believing it useless to enter fully into details with which the honorable Congress is so well acquainted, I concude, hoping that your honorable body will master the dimenties by prompt action, and thus give to the servants of the people the just reward of their labors.

Dannot a still more deplorable condition o

Commerce at St. Marc-Outrage by Sal-nave-An Accident on Board the Steamer

The English brig La Cayenne will leave in about formight for New York. There are several English and many French vessels in port and plenty of the country comes in here, all of Salnave's ports being blockaded by land, and business is quite brisk. In all the other ports of Hayti the people are

# AQUATIC.

Champion Race Between the First Cutters of the United States Stoumer Resaca and the Sloop-of-War Jamestowa-Interesting ticulars of the Contest.

MAZATLAN, March 7, 1869.

MAZATLAN, March 7, 1869.

One of the handsomest boat races we have ever witnessed came off to-day between the first cutters of the United States steamer Resaca and the stoopof \$100 in gold, put up by the crews of the cutters.
The weather was delightfully charming, the waters of the bay smooth, and light breezes from the south made the air delicious. On shore a multitude of eager spectators took up positions around the little fort commanding the entrance to the harbor, while others ascended to the signal station and like comlarge number of guests, ladies and gent about in small boats. Everything prepared, precisely at 2:55:45 P. M. the cutters started with the utmost precision, by word of mouth and the firing of a rifle, the Jamestown's boat naving fourteen oars and the Resaca's twelve. The cutter of the latter led off handsomely and gained on the first minute a perceptible distance, her antagonist ploughing the smooth waters with energetic stroke for the lead. On the third minute out the and her rival forty-five. At the rounding stakeboat the latter gained, but on the homestretch the cutter of the Resacc came down to work like a greyhound, both boats passed the Prussian ship Hans, Captain Einseumeyer fired a salute of two guns in honor of the American fleg and the competitors. At 3:10:20 the Resaca culter made fifty-two strokes to the min-

Einseumeyer fired a salute of two guns in honor of the American flag and the competitors. At 3:10:20 the Resaca cutter made fifty-two strokes to the minute and the Jamestown's fifty-one. At this time it was distinctly visible which would be the winning boat. Precisely at 3:12:15 the crew of the former tossed oars as they passed through the winning stakeboats, and at 3:12:16 the Jamestown tossed, having been beaten just half a minute on the three mile race.

This is the first time the cutter of the Jamestown has ever found a rival, having beaten everything in the American. French, English and Dutch fieets in the American, French, English and Dutch fieets in the Christmas of 1867, in Sitka harbor, Alaska Territory. This leaves the championship to the Resaca in the waters of the Pacific, her cutter faving beaten in a race one of the fleetest boars from her Majesty's steamer Pylades on the 9th of February last off San Bins, the first harbor south of this point. The latter was distanced in a three and a linification of San Bins, the first harbor south of this point. The latter was distanced in a three and a linification of the filling of any kind. The pages—Ensign Samuel W. Very on the part of the Resaca and Ensign Samuel W. Very on the part of the Resaca and Ensign Samuel W. Very on the part of the Resaca and Ensign Cunningham, requested the courtesy of his decision. The latter, addressing Capitain Lewis, commanding the Resaca, and Ensign Very, addressing Ensign P. T. Cunningham on the part of the Jamestown—came to a quick decision. Instantly after the stace mer fill part of the Jamestown—came to a quick decision. Instantly after the sign Cunningham, requested the courtesy of his decision. The latter, addressing Capitain Lewis, commanding the Resaca, and the officers and guests assembled, pronounced the Judgment, when three cheers for the winners. After the cheering the correspondent of the New York Herald, who held the stakes and accompanied the Judgment, so and minst hoor.

By way of reminiscence we will add that

SURVEYOR CORNELL has appointed Mr. Henry E. Abell as Deputy Surveyor, in place of David M. Smyth, resigned. Mr. Abell was lately edl or of the Union, the republican organ of Schoharte county, and formerly of the Franklin Visitor. Mr. Abell is a native of Schoharte, and a young man of much ability, and will prove a useful and valuable officer.—Albany Journal, April 19.